

Hawaiian Gazette

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HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1899.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2068.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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WITH Y. M. C. A.

Notable Observance of the Thir-
tieth Birthday.

THE CHARTER MEMBERS PRESENT

Music and Addresses — President
Dole—Chief Justice Judd—A
Gift Announced.

The thirtieth anniversary of the Y.
M. C. A. was celebrated last night. The
hall in which the program was rendered
had been beautifully decorated.

Mrs. Hutchinson and the Misses Paty

had charge of the decorations which

were artistic and reflected much credit

upon those who worked so hard upon them.

Potted palms were grouped about the stage and across the hall

fern ropes were strung. The pictures

about the walls were draped with malla.

The stairway also was flanked on either

side by masses of ferns and malla,

while at the entrance to the building

potted plants were scattered in profusion.

A number of sailors from the

Iroquois ably assisted the committee

in the work.

By the time the first number of the
program was rendered the hall was
comfortably filled with people. In the

audience could be seen representative

people of the city; those who have

worked hard to bring the local branch

of the Y. M. C. A. up to its present

high plane.

The program opened with two selec-

tions by the Amateur Orchestra directed

by Wray Taylor. Although all the

members were not present the two

numbers were well rendered and de-

served the applause they received.

Upon conclusion of the Orchestra's

selections the six charter members

present together with Secretary Cole-
man, took their places upon the stage.

They were Walter C. Weedon, presi-
dent of the Association, President Dole,

W. W. Hall, Chief Justice Judd, J. B.

Atherton, C. J. Lyons.

Mr. Weedon in a few well chosen

remarks spoke of the work of the

organization. Thirty years ago eleven

men drew up the by-laws in Olympia

Hall, now the Eagle House. S. B.

Dole was elected president, W. W. Hall

vice-president, and T. R. Walker secre-
tary. From there the Association moved

to the Sailors' Home, opposite the

present Station House. September 28th,

1882, the corner stone of the new build-
ing was laid, and April 22, 1883, the

first service was held in the present

home. The last year has been eventful.

It began with a membership of 399

and closed with 439. Noble work has

been done in connection with the sol-

diers that passed through and that were

stationed here. The expenses have

been heavy but through excellent man-

agement the Association today is out

of debt.

At this point Mr. Weedon read a let-

ter from Chas. M. Cooke stating that

enclosed would be found a check for

\$2500 the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Cooke.

This act of generosity received hearty

applause as did the remarks of Mr.

Weedon.

This address was followed by "All

Hail the Power of Jesus' Name" sung

by the audience standing.

President Dole spoke on "Our First

Meeting." He produced the book in

which were recorded the minutes of

some of the first meetings. Previous

to the organization of the Y. M. C. A.

weekly prayer meetings had been held

by a number of the young men. They

felt the need for something larger,

which resulted in the first meeting held

in the vestry of the old Fort Street

Church. The membership rapidly

grew and included in its rolls the

names of the best men of the town.

Here President Dole cited a number of

the great changes that have taken

place since that first little meeting at

which the by-laws of the Y. M. C. A.

were drawn up.

The Kamehameha Alumni Glee Club

sang a selection in good voice, and was

greeted with applause.

Chief Justice A. F. Judd delivered

a short address on "Our First Mem-

bership." From the old record book he

read the names of the first ten mem-

bers. They were Mr. Emerson, Mr.

Lyons, C. W. Jones, S. B. Dole, Mr.

Clark, W. W. Hall, Mr. Poe, T. R.

Walker and Walter C. Weedon. Every

one of the ten is still alive which tends

to show that membership in the Y. M.

is conducive to longevity.

As the years passed by the membership grew and it is the hope of all that its growth may never cease.

Mr. T. Rain Walker who was to speak on "Our First Work" was unavoidably absent. His regrets were presented by J. B. Atherton.

The Kamehameha Glee Club rendered another selection in even better manner than the previous one.

J. B. Atherton spoke on "Our First Home." The Association has had somewhat the life of a wanderer. From the old Olympic Hall it went to the Sailors' Home which was then situated on the lot, now vacant, opposite the Station House. From there it went to the Lyceum, moving shortly afterward to the Bethel Church opposite Castle & Cooke. In 1883 the Association became established in its present permanent home. It is the duty of young men to aid in the growth of the Association, and if at last it cannot expand on either side it can at least grow heavenward.

The Association Mandolin Club rendered a selection in a spirited manner, and the applause received was merited.

General Secretary H. E. Coleman read a report of the year's work. It had been the purpose of the directors at the beginning of the year to establish a social hall, but on account of the soldiers coming through it was deemed best to postpone the work for a time in order that more work might be done among the soldiers. A number of clubs have been organized in connection with the Association and have prospered.

The pressing need is more enthusiastic Bible Study. The watchword for the year is "Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that he send forth laborers into His harvest." Let us obey the watchword.

After the program was finished refreshments were served. Those present mingled together and a social time was enjoyed by all.

VIEWS ARE WANTED.

The Select Public School Now a

Live Topic

Minister Mott-Smith, Prof. Alexander and J. Q. Wood, composing the committee on select schools, met yesterday

and perfected organization. In addition

to the committee Inspector Town-

send and Dr. Rodgers were present.

Mr

SEEN IN SAMOA

**Account Given by William Hall,
of Apia.**

STRATEGY OF THE NATIVES

**Fatal Conflict of April First—
Death Met in Retreat—Traveler
a Man of Much Interest**

Mr. William Hall, a Britisher who has a gold mine in the Klondike and fishing, copra and coco interests in Samoa, was a passenger by the Moana. The man of varied and widely separated businesses only left Apia to take advantage of the season for travel into the Klondike. Mr. Hall was an active participant in all of the recent stirring events in the disordered territory of the South. This is the testimonial Hall has from Capt. White, of the U. S. S. Philadelphia:

U. S. Consulate General, Apia, Samoa, April 18th, 1899.

I take pleasure in testifying to the service performed by Mr. William Hall who has acted as interpreter for this Consulate for the past month, during the progress of the war in Samoa against the rebel King Mataafa.

In addition to his official duty as interpreter, which he has performed faithfully and satisfactorily, he has rendered most important and valuable service in voluntarily accompanying nearly every scouting and reconnoitering expedition sent up against the hostiles, and otherwise making himself useful. His services on H. M. S. "Royalist," April 1st, in piloting her and directing her where to shell ahead of the British-American expedition, which was sent up that day, I regard as of particular value and I cheerfully commend him for his pluck and general usefulness.

E. M. PERKINS,
First Lieutenant U. S. M., Commanding Consular Guard.

Endorsement:
Mr. Hall was employed by me as official interpreter to the officer in charge of troops at the United States Consulate and merits the within letter from that officer.

EDWIN WHITE,
Captain U. S. Navy,
Commanding U. S. S. Philadelphia;
Apia, Samoa.
21st April, 1899.

Mr. Hall speaks in glowing terms of the strength and good fellowship of the British-American union in Samoa. He tells proudly of the bravery of all in the actions of March 31 and April 1. On many days of the fighting Mr. Hall was in the field as a scout, he having perfect familiarity with the island. At the time of the disaster to the small combined forces, Mr. Hall was aboard the British ship Royalist as pilot for the proposed water operations. He had been called to this duty from an assignment as guide for one of the reconnoitering parties of the early morning.

It is shown by Hall's statements and an official map in his possession that the Britishers, Americans and friendly Samoans on April 1 were caught in the brush by strategy of a decent order on the part of the Mataafa warriors. The latter number 3000 armed men. The leader is a skilled fighter. He is according to Mr. Hall, following precisely the campaigning of the Filipinos. The battling Samoans build entrenchments and place themselves on the defensive entirely. If they can draw the British and Americans into the interior a short distance the disadvantage to the invaders is great.

Fighting was still in progress when Mr. Hall left and he thought it likely to continue for some time. The British and Americans are organizing friendly natives for use in the field.

The little army which suffered the loss of two American and one British officers and a number of men made good progress and was doing heavy damage till the double mistake was made of going into the jungle and underestimating the opposing force. Upon the first notice of what appeared to be a considerable party of the enemy, the men from the ships established a line of battle. The story of the jamming of the small field gun is well known. The hostiles had concentrated in front of the advancing party. The fire became so hot that Lansdale and Freeman and their men were compelled to fall back. It was in the retreat that loss of life occurred. The Britishers and Americans fell back slowly against a fire, but were soon flanked on both sides. In addition, the natives had sharpshooters in the tall coconut trees and these men did not a little of the civilized world."

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News, who regards such a possible course as "an endeavor to gain Captain Freyssler of the original court-martial, who would show cause for annulling the Dreyfus judgment, but will not be suffered to speak," says:

"I believe the Government intends to pardon Dreyfus as soon as the Court of Cassation has delivered Judgment. There is a majority of ten against him. One already wavers. A large proportion of the others are old men, some of whom are not in the best health, and the influenza might any day remove them. The Government, knowing this, hurried the proceedings with a view of insuring a decision that will please the army and the mass of electors."

ANOTHER CASE OF RHEUMATISM CURED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

My son was afflicted with rheumatism, which contracted his right limb until he was unable to walk. After using one and a half bottles of Chamberlain's Pain Balm he was able to be about again. I can heartily recommend it to persons suffering from rheumatism.—John Snider, Freed, Calhoun Co., W. Va. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. L. and all druggists and dealers.

ing Lieutenant Freeman and Lane, the two senior officers of the combined column and Major Moorehead, E. W. Perkins.

First Lieutenant U. S. M.,

Hall has pictures of two Samoan beauties. These women are members of the opposing armies. The old Samoan war custom is for a wife to lead the fighters to the scene of combat, then to drop back to the rear, not to come to the front or battle line to tender assistance. Hall says that the woman with a party that he went into action with did her assignment splendidly and when there were no wounded to look after made cigarettes for the officers in charge of the "friends" as well as for the commanders of foes.

The traveler brings the report that

H. J. Moors, who had Samoans at the Chicago World's Fair, is a prisoner of the Americans and English. Moors is said to be the only American who has sided with the hostiles.

Minister of Interior.

S. M. Damon, Minister of Finance, has been commissioned to act as Minister of the Interior during the indisposition of Minister King. Although the illness of the latter is not serious it will necessitate his being confined to his home for some time.

SUN AND VOLCANO**Fewer Spots on Orb of Day and Flows of Lava.**

Interesting Data From a Local Scientific Man—Probable Time of Next Eruption.

EDITOR P. C. A.—The following table showing the relation between the years of least sun-spots and actually observed by astronomers, and the dates of the more prominent volcanic outbursts on Hawaii certainly suggests some relation between the two. The sun-spot periods are from the monthly Weather Review (American) for December, 1897.

Years of Min-
imum Sunspot.

Most Important
Eruptions or Eruptions.

1790 1790 Kilauea (Kona erupt'd.)
1791 1801 Kilauea
1810 1823 Mauna Loa
1834 1832 Mauna Loa & Kilauea
1843 1840 Kilauea
1851 1851 Mauna Loa
1856 1855 Mauna Loa
1859 1860 Mauna Loa
1878 1878-81 Mauna Loa
1883 1883 Mauna Loa, etc.
1903 Probable.

The variation in number of sun-spots during the average eleven-year cycle is strongly marked, the ratio of maximum to minimum being about as 10 to 10 and sometimes greater. It is an accepted fact I believe that the solar heat is slightly greater when there are the fewest spots, but how this should cause volcanic outbreak does not appear. It may be the expansion on account of such heat of a fluid interior breaking through a rigid crust.

The next minimum period is due about 1900 as near as can be estimated from past intervals, so without being in any way alarmists, it is reasonable for us to look for a probable lava flow at some time between now and 1901. The Hawaii lava-flows are generally confined to desolate parts of the island.

This is not to be considered as a prediction, but simply a statement of facts. The lava-flows of Mt. Etna have followed in a measure the same period.

CURTIS J. LYONS.

April 27, 1899.

DREYFUS.

Said to be a Prospect That He Will be Pardoned.

LONDON, April 19.—The Paris correspondent of the Times, referring to the rumors that the Court of Cassation will abridge the Dreyfus revision inquiry in order to enable the Government to go before the Chamber of Deputies with a well defined situation and that its decision will be against a revision on the ground of non-discovery of the facts, says:

"Such a solution would only result in a continuance of the struggle in a more violent and dangerous form than ever, not only in France but throughout the civilized world."

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News, who regards such a possible course as "an endeavor to gain Captain Freyssler of the original court-martial, who would show cause for annulling the Dreyfus judgment, but will not be suffered to speak," says:

"I believe the Government intends to pardon Dreyfus as soon as the Court of Cassation has delivered Judgment. There is a majority of ten against him. One already wavers. A large proportion of the others are old men, some of whom are not in the best health, and the influenza might any day remove them. The Government, knowing this, hurried the proceedings with a view of insuring a decision that will please the army and the mass of electors."

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FROM NEAR OLAA**News Notes Colled Out of the Hilo Papers.****ACTIVITY IN BUSINESS CIRCLES**

Chamber of Commerce—Land Deals—Boat Building—Base Ball and Tennis.

(Hawaii Herald, April 27.)

J. L. Carter, the painter, has purchased a hundred acres of government land at Paia.

A tennis club was organized one evening last week at a meeting held at the home of Miss Ivy Richardson. The following were elected as officers: President, Dr. Elliott; vice-president, Miss Ivy Richardson; secretary and treasurer, C. K. Hyde. The initiation fee was placed at ten dollars. A committee was appointed to investigate concerning a court site and cost of construction.

The present Catholic church building is too small to accommodate the number of communicants, and a larger building will probably be erected.

The baseball game on Saturday last between the Kilohana and Kamehameha clubs was closely contested. It was won by Kilohanas, by a score of 17 to 16.

The plantations of John L. Notley and R. D. Jenkins, at Olaa, each containing about 200 acres, have been purchased by Hackfeld & Co.

The machinery for Hackfeld & Co.'s coffee cleaning plant, consisting of cleaning, hulling, grading and grinding machinery, will probably arrive on the Archer.

The Chamber of Commerce has in process of publication a pamphlet calculated to disseminate much valuable knowledge concerning the Island of Hawaii.

The very many friends of Miss Edna R. Lyman will be greatly surprised to hear of her engagement to Mr. W. G. Liffbridge, of Akron, Ohio, to whom she will shortly be married. Miss Lyman is well-known and very popular, and the announcement of her engagement will come as a surprise to all but her most intimate friends.

H. S. Pratt, the architect and builder, has just finished for himself a pleasure boat of the skip-jack pattern, which is 25 feet 2 inches over all, and 8 feet 2 inches beam. It has a centerboard, and a rudder of peculiar pattern, calculated to bring her about quickly. The boat has a draught of only eighteen inches, and will carry 620 square feet of sail, yet it would be almost impossible to capsize her. She will be launched the early part of next week. Such a boat can be built for about \$500.

Vanilla beans are now selling at \$16 a pound. Yet they will grow on Hawaii as well as in Mexico. It takes five years to bring them to the yielding point.

The Women's Board, or Ladies' Missionary Society, held its annual meeting on the 18th instant. Mrs. Cruzan was elected president, Mrs. Severance, treasurer, and Coan, secretary. Appropriations were made for the Hilo Free Kindergarten and for the Hawaiian Bible readers. A small sum was also voted for the Chinese Kindergarten, and a committee was appointed to make inquiries concerning the needs of the Japanese mission. A paper on Medical Missions, which was prepared by Mrs. Sheekey, of Honolulu, was read.

Mrs. Abigail Clark, widow of the late Asa Clark, died at the family residence on Wahinehu street on Tuesday of brain fever, and was buried yesterday.

Mrs. Clark was a well-known kamaaina, having been born here, where she continued to reside during her life time.

Her husband, the late Asa Clark, came to Hawaii about fifty years ago.

Mrs. Clark, who was quite aged, left two children—a daughter, Mrs. Nalimau, who with her husband resides on the old homestead, and a son, who has

been in Japan under a physician's care for about three years. The estate, consisting of numerous town lots and about 200 acres of sugar cane land, is quite valuable.

(Hilo Tribune April 29.)

C. H. Fairer has sold to H. S. Austin one-half interest in 116 acres of land at Kaumana for \$2,500. Mr. Austin had previously purchased the other half interest from J. W. Bergstrom.

Dr. Moore and Sheriff Andrews, members of the Board of Health, request the Tribune to advise its readers to boil the drinking water coming from the public water works, and milk as well. There is a general prevalence of typhoid symptoms in town and the Board suspect it may arise from an impure water supply.

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LIFE ON MAUI

Pleasure's Wand Has a Vigorous Movement.

"THE BICYCLERS" IS PRESENTED

Dancing Parties—Bachelors' Club
—Arranging for July 4—
Sugar and Rice.

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI, April 29, 1899.—Last evening the 28th, the April meeting of the Makawao Literary Society took place at the residence of Mr. B. D. Baldwin of Hamakapoko. The program which was a decided success was as follows:

Piano Solo..... Miss Clara Lowrie
Vocal Solo..... Miss Simpson
(Violin obligato by Miss Watson.)
Trio—Messrs. Lindsay, Nicoll and C.
W. Baldwin.

Farce—"The Bicyclers" by John Ken-
drick Bangs.

The farce was received with much favor by the large audience present. Those assuming the characters of the play were Miss Schweizer, Mesdames W. S. Nicoll and S. E. Taylor, Messrs. C. H. Dickey, W. Beckwith, W. S. Nicoll and C. W. Baldwin.

Thursday evening, the 27th, a most pleasant dancing party was given by Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Baldwin of Hamakapoko in honor of Mrs. Kittredge and the two Misses Kittredge of Alameda, California, who are at present guests of Mrs. H. P. Baldwin of Haiku. The interior of the drawing room was prettily adorned with ivy and potted plants. The dancing continued until 1 a. m., the Walluku Quintette Club providing lively music.

Friday evening, the 28th, the Walluku court house was filled with people who came from all over Maui to attend the dance given in celebration of the birthdays of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Scott of Walluku. The interior of the hall was profusely decorated with greens and bunting.

It goes without saying that everyone had a good time for the dancing lasted until nearly 4 o'clock a. m. The Walluku Quintette Club played good music and Messrs. Geo. Cummings and George Hayseiden were floor managers.

The total annual output of rice in Hana district which really means Honomanu and Waialua valleys is about 600 or 700 bags. In spite of the present high prices they say that no one but Chinese can make a profit in the production of Hawaiian rice.

Between Honolulu and Honokahau the government is at present engaged in building one and a half miles of a six per cent road.

There is a rumor current concerning the consolidation of the Hana and Hanau plantations.

Thursday, the 27th, the Board of Registration for Maui, Molokai and Lanai returned from a tour of Hana district and report that the registration of voters was much the same as that of 1897. The natives, as a rule, refrained from registering, some saying that they were "on the fence," but the greater part seemed indifferent and apathetic.

An amusing incident occurred at Nahiku. The school children informed their parents of the intended visit of the Board of Registration to Nahiku, so eight or ten residents of Ulaina Valley walked four miles to Nahiku under the impression that it was the Board of Education they were going to meet and petition for the removal of the school house from Nahiku to Ulaina gulch. When the mistake was discovered they departed slowly with scowling faces, for they have little admiration for republican institutions.

Saturday evening, the 22nd, ten Hana bachelors held a meeting and decided to form a club, both for social purposes and also that friends visiting Hana may be entertained. The plantation will build a club house in the rear of the post office and will rent it to the clubmen. The association will probably be called "The Bachelors' Club."

Monday night, the 24th, the Kipahulu mill had the misfortune to break another roller, and so will have to stop grinding until one can be sent from Honolulu. This is the second roller broken recently. The cause of the first break was two pieces of old iron getting in between the rollers.

Kipahulu village has a new court house which is almost completed. It is a pretty little building with a veranda in front and is situated makai of the school house. Formerly the judge, who tries on the average of one case per month, used to hold court under the trees in front of his residence.

The track at Spreckels' Park Kaiul, is being repaired and renovated preparatory to the coming Fourth of July races. Matt McLean, the Lahaina capitalist, is in Walluku for purpose

of making arrangements with the Maui Racing Association for the Fourth.

There is much sickness every where on Maui, a mild modification of la grippe in most cases, though measles and chicken pox are also prevalent. The attendance at the Keanae, Naha, Hana, Haau, Kaupo and Ulupalakua schools has been very small on account of the sickness of pupils.

Weather:—Generally dry.

Alaskan Mail.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—A postal route entirely north of the Arctic circle will be established in Alaska, between Yukon, on the river of that name, and Peavey, a distance of about 250 miles. Four round trips will be made from November 1, 1899, to May 1st, next year.

EQUAL TO BEST**Notable Performance of the Racing Mare Violin.**

Made the Mile Alone in the Record Time of 2:16—The Little Directress Was Outclassed.

The several hundred people who went out to Kapiolani park on Saturday afternoon to see the match race between the pacing horses Violin and Directress, were well rewarded. The audience had the privilege and pleasure of witnessing the most notable performance of a harness horse ever seen in public here.

Irish Lassie's Hawaiian Islands track record of a mile in 2:16 in a race is now shared by Violin. The former made the mark in a field. Violin equalled it practically unopposed. Irish Lassie is owned by Representative L. L. McCandless and is in training for the free-for-all on June 11. Violin is the property of Jas. Quinn. She is now in the free-for-all class and must, on June 11, with Irish Lassie, meet such horses as Wela ka Hao W. Wood, and the crack-a-jack Loupe.

The event of Saturday was the best two out of three heats for a purse of \$400. The entries were Quinn's Violin, driven by the owner, and Norton's Directress, driven by Jack Gibson. The judges and timers were Theo. Hoffman, J. F. Clay and Mr. Winter, a horseman of California.

Violin outclassed Directress. The little roan mare driven by Gibson, was plucky and behaved well, but did not have speed for coping with such a whirlwind as Violin was shown to be.

First heat—They were given the word at the second scoring. Violin had the pole. She was taken to the front by Quinn in a rush. Violin was eager for traveling. Her action was something beautiful to behold. Before the first turn was made lot of the horsemen were saying that a new mark would be made. Directress was beaten from the go. Driver Gibson early saw that the little roan was not able for the killing clip. At the half Quinn had nine or ten lengths to the good and the watches said 1:06½—a 2:13 gait. Violin came into the stretch with a fine burst of speed, was eased up a bit, was actually slowed near the distance point—100 yards from the wire and finished the mile in 2:16. A great cheer went up, for, as one of the men who had forsaken the cricket field for the track said, it was a bonny mile. Gibson had no fear of being distanced. He had Directress well in hand, but could do no fighting. The little roan made the circuit in 2:22.

Second heat—They were sent off without trouble. Violin was driven so that Directress was just on her wheel to the half. At the half Quinn's mare resented the tight rein by breaking and Directress was in instant sent to the front. But a twinkling later Violin was brought to her feet and let out a huk. Violin went past Gibson the same as if Directress had been tied to a post. Once in the stretch the whip was pulled for the first time in the afternoon. Gibson gave the little roan the gad. She did not respond. Quinn beat Violin in as he liked it 2:24, with Directress about seventy yards back.

Directress is of the well known and high class Director stock, while Violin is of the celebrated Button strain. Directress is young. Violin is aged. This is the first time that Mr. Quinn's horse has done anything at all here. The opinion of the fancy is almost unanimous that in Violin as she performs at present her owner has a genuine race horse good enough to meet the best here. Between heats on Saturday there was some talk to the effect that Violin had done her best, was tired and faint hearted. There was a strong offer at once to back the claim that she could repeat in good time and that in two weeks she could be sent a mile in 2:16.

Kipahulu village has a new court house which is almost completed. It is a pretty little building with a veranda in front and is situated makai of the school house. Formerly the judge, who tries on the average of one case per month, used to hold court under the trees in front of his residence.

The track at Spreckels' Park Kaiul, is being repaired and renovated preparatory to the coming Fourth of July races. Matt McLean, the Lahaina capitalist, is in Walluku for purpose

A NOTED COUPLE**Will Visit Here and Give Shakespeare Recitals.****UNDER Y. M. C. A. AUSPICES**

Readers Well Endorsed—The Y. M. C. A. Anniversary—Vacation Club.

Honolulu is to be favored with a first-class Shakespeare recital. The educational committee of the Y. M. C. A. will arrange dates with Mr. and Mrs. Hannibal A. Williams for an extended engagement. The two recitators are expected to arrive here on the Australia of June 7th.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams are conceded by those able to judge, to be among the foremost readers of Shakespeare in the world. The recitals are given in appropriate costumes. Both Mr. and Mrs. Williams are said to have an elegant presence which, combined with their ability, always holds the audience. Announcements and programs of recitals which they have given in the great cities are now at the Y. M. C. A. They are nicely gotten up and tend to show that the readers are legitimate and first-class. Some of the plays from which they will render selections are Othello, Julius Caesar, King Henry IV, As You Like It, The Winter's Tale and A Midsummer Night's Dream.

The thirtieth anniversary of the Y. M. C. A. will be appropriately celebrated at the Association hall next Monday evening. An excellent program has been arranged. Five-minute speeches will be made by some of the charter members; an address will be given by the President, including report for the past year. Report of General Secretary will be given. Music will be rendered by the Orchestra and Mandolin Club. Members should keep this date in mind and arrange to be present.

This is the program in full:

Amateur Orchestra, two selections.

Address by President Walter C. Weedon.

Hymn "All Hall the Power of Jesus Name."

Prayer.

Address (five-minute), "Our First Meeting," by President Sanford B. Dole.

Address (five-minute), "Our First Membership," by Hon. A. F. Judd.

Music by Kamehameha Alumni Glee Club.

Address (five-minute), "Our First Work," by T. Rain Walker.

Music by Kamehameha Alumni Glee Club.

Address (five-minute), "Our First Home," by Hon. J. B. Atherton.

Music by Association Mandolin Club.

Report of General Secretary H. E. Coleman.

Hymn "Blest be the Tie that Binds."

The public is invited.

The Hand Ball tournament is progressing nicely and is now at the interesting stage, the semi-finals and finals. The games are played almost every afternoon. As soon as this tournament is finished it is proposed to have a tournament (handicap) of doubles which will be an excellent practice for the final tournament in singles and doubles.

The vacation club has been organized by the students of the evening classes. The objects of the club are literary improvement, social intercourse and scientific investigation. Quite a number of the students have taken right hold and elected officers and perfected organization. The plan is a good one and should help pass away the time in a pleasant and helpful way until the classes open again.

Option Cancelled.

The Makawao deal was declared off yesterday morning. The option expired then and Alexander & Baldwin declined to extend it. About a month ago while here Mr. Hecht made an effort to buy 6000 shares at \$225, but was not able to do this. Instead Alexander & Baldwin granted him an option on 10,000 shares at the above figure. Owing to the short time Mr. Hecht found it impossible to raise the large amount of money required. Therefore the option was cancelled yesterday.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY.....MAY 2, 1899.

A TROUBLESOME TREATY.

When Wm. Walter Phelps, who had many acquaintances here, was appointed one of the commissioners for the making of the Tripartite treaty relating to Samoa, he was told more than once that the weak point in any arrangement would be the Samoan character. But he replied that the Samoans must surely have at least some character, that would bring him up to the level of proper conduct. Mr. Phelps thought that the Samoans, once instructed in the knowledge of political duties, would behave themselves. And, gifted as he was, also believed that the negro could be taught political wisdom off hand, and at once become a good citizen. He failed to fully realize in both cases the immobility of character, the tyranny of custom, and the difficulties of getting rid of racial habits.

The treaty of Berlin assumed that the Samoans had sufficient political character to meet the requirements of the treaty. Not only the American Commissioner, but the British Commissioner, but Bismarck, were quite satisfied with what they had done, shook hands cordially, and toasted each other over the agreement and praised their own cleverness, and the happy event when the three great Powers would peacefully get into the little Samoan boat and paddle it.

But the Muse of History, wiser than Bismarck or Phelps, wrote "Impossible" across the face of the treaty. Time, who makes "cats and dogs" of the schemes of statesmen, said, as he smiled, "That Samoan skiff will begin to rock before long."

The Tripartite treaty is now ten years old. The little Samoan skiff has rocked and pitched about dreadfully. The three great Powers have been unable to paddle it into smooth water, while the Samoans, facing the stern instead of the bow, have paddled the wrong way.

The scheme of government was an attempt to do the impossible. It was the case of Bre'r Rabbit and Bre'r Fox in Joel Chandler Harris' stories. Not only was the Samoan unequal to the duty of even limited self-government, but there were personal interests involved which absolutely prevented harmony.

German merchants have obtained large tracts of lands, and they also control a large inter-island trade. Their interests are dominant and they resent interference by the British and Americans, who have accused them of grossly fraudulent practices. The facts have not been judicially ascertained. For sufficient reasons the German commercial interests find advantages in supporting Mataafa.

As the three Powers do not have the least desire to fight over the matter, some compromise measures will be adopted. The Samoans will, of course, get the worst of it, in any event, because the white man, whether German, British or American, does not carry his burden without being paid generously for it.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The members of the University Club agreed after some debate to favor the work of University Extension here. The only question raised was one regarding the best methods of making it successful here, under our peculiar conditions, but the prevailing opinion is that the plan of extension should be fairly tried.

The theory of the Extension movement is to reach the ignorant and the poor who may desire to obtain some education. The theory assumes that the extremes of ignorance and intelligence in a community should be avoided, and the average character of all persons should be raised. The chain of democracy which holds society together is no stronger than its weakest link. The Extension movement goes about looking up the weakest links.

The singular condition of Hawaii is that there is an alien population here of over 60,000, and a considerable number of them are permanent residents who will, sooner or later, have some political rights and certainly large property rights. The young Portuguese voters alone, in a few years will greatly outnumber the Anglo-Saxon voters. The number of Japanese native born voters will also exceed the number of Anglo-Saxon voters. And if manhood suffrage prevailed now, there would be over 100,000 alien voters lined up against a few voters of the "ruling" class. This is not an alarming matter politically, because we have the Federal guarantee of order, with unlimited force behind it. It touches the social and moral life.

University Extension deals with those classes in the community which are ignorant of the ways of making good citizens, and it tries to stimulate

them to study those subjects which improve the social conditions.

If University Extension refuses to reach out for those alien classes, which are, and must be a menace to the right social life here, and confines itself to work among the numbers of the dominant class, is the theory of the movement correct so far as our own people are concerned? If the movement is confined to the Teutonic race is it not narrowed, and does it not fail to aid in lessening the distance between the extremes of ignorance and intelligence? In defining the work to be done, in view of the one great question of the age: "What do the social classes owe to each other?" we find that the peace and order and welfare of society is in a basket hanging by the chain of democracy, and that in the strength of the links in that chain depends the well-being. Every young Portuguese, every Chinaman and every Japanese makes a link in the chain.

The conditions here are not found on the Mainland, because the majority of the people there have some understanding of the nature of our political institutions, while here the great majority do not.

It may be said, truthfully, that University extension is now utterly incapable of tackling the matter of the education of the ignorant classes here, with any prospect of "immediate results," in the presence of such conditions. But the movement, like that of the Roman church, must not regard time or immediate results. Nor do the sincere workers in it look to quick returns.

Our material interests have created a condition here which the American people, jealous of their own soil, and looking to the good of their Commonwealths, have, through searching laws prevented. In spite of the profits which Asiatic immigration might bring to one class in the community, the nation has rightly or wrongly not discussed, set its face steadily against permitting conditions which we have not hesitated to invite.

But taking the situation as it is, it must be faced. Work in the line of Extension is one of the ways open to discharge the supreme duty of the hour. So long as it is confined to the ruling class, it will do some service, but its best service will be in regarding our population as a whole, and in grappling with a problem which we are quite disposed to regard with indifference.

Out of the present Extension movement, much good may yet come.

THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

President Diaz of Mexico, in his recent annual message presents the facts which show the great material progress of Mexico during the last few years. The President says: "These satisfactory results are due principally, as you well know, to the vivifying influence of peace, whose continuance may fortunately be regarded as firmly assured, thanks to the good sense of the Mexican people, who, having in times past won their most cherished liberties with heroic valor, now devote themselves in peace to fecundating with their soil the great resources with which the national territory abounds.

In their efforts to attain the felicity to which they are entitled, they will assuredly lack neither the efficacious assistance of a patriotic and wise Legislature, nor the redoubled efforts which the executive purposes to make in the fulfillment of its constitutional duties."

He does not discuss the power of the really wise and benevolent despotism which does these things. He has, in fact, discarded all antiquated notions about the will of the people, and has wisely substituted his own will in place of it.

While liberal political philosophers will admit that he is not governing according to the theory of democracy, he is successfully meeting the social conditions of Mexico, and gives the people the fact rather than the theory of good government.

Prof. Agassiz, while here, mentioned one evening his own acquaintance with President Diaz, and approved his policy. When the Professor was dining with the governor of a distant province of Mexico he was asked for information about security to life and property. The governor replied that in the adjoining province there had been no law and order, and repeated requests were made of the President for a good government.

President Diaz appointed a man who had been a notorious bandit, but had retired on his booty, and was living in the city of Mexico. Within six months he captured, shot or hung, without trial, seventy-five bandits. He now governs one of the most peaceful provinces of the Republic. The Professor's host said he pursued the same policy in his province.

The political safeguards of the grand jury, and the trial by jury, in open court, and the right to confront witnesses is quite out of place. Does the end justify the means? Shall good government be secured at any price? What are the "fixed" principles in government?

ST. PAUL AND THE HAT.

The Rev. Wm. Webster finds nothing better to do than denouncing disorder among women by telling them that the hat is merely a badge of servitude. And to make his proof he cites Paul's 1st Epistle to the Corinthians, XI, 2-10, in which he is inspired to say that "every woman that prayeth or prophesieth with her head uncovered dishonoreth her head," and v. 10 "for this cause ought the woman to have power on her head because of the angels." The meaning of these words according to Biblical annotation is, "a covering in sign that she is under the power of her husband."

Dr. Webster believes, therefore, that the hat is now worn by women in the churches and theatres as an open and most public proclamation of their just abasement before man.

On the other hand profound thinkers see a close parallel in the history of the queue worn by the Chinese and the hat worn by women.

It is said that the queue was adopted by the Chinese at the command of their Tartar conquerors who directed them to wear it as a badge of servitude. But that which was an act of humiliation some centuries ago became finally a conspicuous and proud ornament.

It is well known that the Chinese prefer death to the loss of this appendage. In precisely the same way, by an evolution of the same thought, which shows the similarity of the female and the Chinese minds, an article which Paul was "inspired" to declare was a badge of the servitude of women, has become after centuries of painful evolution, the pride and ornament of the sex. If there had not been this revulsion of sentiment it is doubtful if the Apostle, if he returned to the earth would be cordially invited to social gatherings. So long as his words remain they are a stanching menace to the advanced females and serve to puncture the soaring balloon of the "higher education" of women.

I, however, the hat is still a badge of servitude to man, the Paris milliners who designed the use of stuffed birds or bird feathers as ornaments of the hat, deserve high honors as missionaries of the Apostle's doctrine. When one glances in a church on a Sunday morning, over the landscape of heads adorned with a rank vegetation of hats, upon which are fastened innumerable birds' feathers, or stuffed birds with glassy eyes and inflexible legs, the success of this milliner believer in the Apostle appears to be marvelous.

Cannot stuffed birds be used for higher purposes than that of mere ornamentation? Cannot delicate musical contrivances be concealed within their bodies, so that in the church services, at the proper moment, upon the request of the pastor for a choral song from the birds, they will pour forth thrilling songs and solemn matins, previously designated by the committees on music?

Nor, should the suggestions of earnest patriots be disregarded that upon suitable occasions the only winged creatures which may be lawfully worn in the hat, shall be the American eagle, duly prepared by an official taxidermist, who will not permit any to be used when the distance from tip to tip of the wings exceeds five feet. An array of hats, in a secular or religious assembly, mounted with "birds of freedom," however inconvenient in size, would rekindle the fires of patriotism in the breasts of a liberty loving people.

The higher criticism holds at present that the Apostle Paul's reasons for his commandment are insufficient. It will follow as a matter of course that in due time these "ungentlemanly" remarks of the Apostle will be regarded as interpolation of a rival who was instigated to the act by that irrepressible character, the Evil One. The Apostle will then, after twenty centuries of misunderstanding, be vindicated before women.

COTTON GROWING.

The Southern Ruralist of South Carolina says that the bulk of the cotton crop is produced by croppers and renters who cannot control the crop, because they obtain advances of money on it from the cross-roads merchants, and the title to the cotton passes to the merchant.

The Ruralist makes this calculation of cost of feeding these American farmers and voters.

One bushel of meal, fourteen pounds of meat, one-half gallon of syrup, with a little flour and sugar and coffee, costing altogether \$2.00, will support the farmer for a month. If he has a wife the sum of \$4.00 will pay for food which will supply both. The Ruralist says these farmers keep the price of cotton down to the lowest figures.

In addition to this expense of \$2.00 for food, it is estimated that \$18.00 more or \$15.00 per month for the year will clothe a farmer of the class mentioned.

There is no clearer proof of the backwardness of many hundred thousands of the white farmers of the Southern States than is furnished by these facts. Their mode of life is not better than

that of the negroes. In fact they are decidedly inferior, morally, mentally and physically to the Chinese who are excluded from the Republic, because they are "undesirable."

so demoralized is this large class of farmers. It does not even desire to improve its own condition. Having secured food and tobacco and whisky, it has no ambition to rise. If by an act of Providence the yield of cotton increased, it would simply cultivate less land than it does now.

These people are without "wants," yet they live in a land where there are few limitations upon the means of supplying them. It is not preference but ignorance that excludes "wants." Educate this poor white trash, and it wants the earth.

The students in Social science see no way to improve the condition of this class but in the one way of educating their children to abound in "wants," and when they have them, they will reconstruct the South.

ADVANCED VIEWS.

Within one year there have been uttered two opinions from the pulpit of the Central Union Church that if uttered twenty or even ten years ago, would have made consternation in the congregation. Rev. Mr. Kincaid on Sunday declared that if he was to go to Japan or China as a missionary, he would not attempt to destroy the ancient religions of these countries, but would supplement them with the better religion of Christianity. He would, he said, follow the teachings of Christ who said: "I come not to destroy, but to fulfill."

Last year, from the same pulpit, the Hawaiian born missionary to Japan, the Rev. Sidney Gulick declared the same beliefs.

There is nothing that displays the ignorance of man so sharply as his refusal to see and realize that the teachers of all the great religions held commissions, under Divine permission, to improve mankind; that the limited success, and failure of Protestant missions for the last hundred years are due to the narrow and rigid belief that the Almighty has conferred on Christians alone, or upon several denominations of Christians alone, the power to save mankind; that all other religions and creeds are delusions and snare and must be swept away in spite of the lofty moral doctrines which they carry.

These liberal opinions from the pulpit indicate that at last the proselytizing churches will become humble, and cease to claim that to them is given a strict monopoly of the means of "saving" mankind, and that the heathen must continue to "perish," while the Christian nations spend more money in one day upon their fighting establishments than they spend in five years, in giving them meager supplies from this monopoly.

MUGWUMP SECURITIES.

The holders of Mugwump stock have received some large dividends lately. The market for it is rising and in some places it has been boomed at the expense of Republican and Democratic stocks.

Major Carter H. Harrison, Democrat, re-elected Mayor of Chicago, recently got from twenty to forty thousand Republican votes, and had the support of two Republican papers, the "Times-Herald," and the "Post." The Republican candidate was defeated.

In Toledo Mayor Jones, an independent or Mugwump candidate whom the Republican Machine had refused to nominate, received 17,700 votes, while the combined vote for the Democratic and Republican candidates was only 7,700. Mayor Jones' vote included two-thirds of the regular Republican votes. The "Outlook" quotes the wit of an employee of the Toledo Blade: "The Blade is Republican, but it is the only thing in the office that is, and it can't vote."

The only tie in common between the Republican and the Democratic politicians has been, and is now, a holy hatred of the Mugwumps or independents.

When a paper like the Chicago Times-Herald, a representative Republican paper, refuses to train or to carry a campaign banner the small fry of the rural Republican press invariably shrieks "un-American!" "disloyal to the cause!"

Those who despair of seeing good government in the large cities, are now taking hope again. Those who have prophesied that the political corruption in the cities would in the end destroy Democratic government in the country are revising their predictions. The recent triumph of the good municipal government parties in Chicago and Toledo, over wealth and partisanship, shows that the people no longer believe that it is a damning political heresy to vote according to one's judgment and conscience instead of asking the Machine for light and wisdom.

This success of the Mugwumps does not in the least avoid the need of political parties. It in fact emphasizes

Scrofula

Swollen Glands, Scrofula Sores, Hip Disease, Soils, Pimples, Eruptions Tell the Story—Dreadful Consequences of Impure Blood.

Certainly scrofula, if anything, may be called the advertisement of foul blood. It is the scourge of the world—offensive, painful, debilitating, stubborn. Outward applications do not cure. Emollients may palliate, they cannot abolish the evil. There is one sure way out, and that is to eliminate the taint from the blood. For this purpose Hood's Sarsaparilla is absolutely without an equal.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofulous humor and impure blood and am now almost entirely cured of the eruptions with which I have been afflicted for the past year. My face, chest and back were badly broken out." FRED B. ORDWAY, Woodstock, Vt.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.
Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion.

the need of them. The Mugwumps, or Independents, are party men who insist on party fidelity to good government, and when the bosses steer the Machine out of the lawful highway and into the ditches of corruption and error, they abandon it, and run with other Machines until honest men pull the Machine out of the ditch and place it on the lawful highway.

There is no reason for despairing of good government when there are genuine and successful revolts against bad government in the cities.

As a nation, we seem to govern Cuba with honesty and wisdom. So we will govern the Philippines wisely if we have the chance. But the rule in Cuba instead of being in the hands of party men, is in the hands of those despised Mugwumps, the officers of the Regular army. Even President McKinley suspends his party loyalty by refusing to let the "boys" take charge of Cuba at present.

A ROUSING SUCCESS.

Orpheum Jammed for Jim Post's Benefit.

Jim Post's benefit was a rousing success. The people testified their appreciation of the genial actor by packing the house until it could hold no more. Never in the history of the Orpheum has there been such a rush



JAMES F. POST.
(Dandy Jim.)

for seats as there was Saturday evening. Standing room soon jumped to a heavy premium and remained there. Everybody in the crush was good-natured having become infused with the happy spirit of the favorite of the Honolulu stage.

The program was worthy of the crowd. Every member of the company made a special effort to please and the inimitable Jim himself was at his best. One of the features was when a large floral post tied with a green ribbon was handed up to the stage as a token of esteem for the recipient of the benefit.

Before the play Du Bell performed his feat of walking the tight-wire stretched from the fire station tower to the roof of the Orpheum.

A SENATOR A MOTHER.

This is in Utah State and the Lady is a plural wife.

SALT LAKE—Dr. Mattie Hughes Cannon, State Senator and plural wife of President Angus M. Cannon of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion, gave birth to a baby girl recently.

The fact that Mrs. Cannon is the mother of a young infant will doubtless occasion no surprise among her intimate friends, but the fact that the distinguished lady is domiciled in her own cottage on the corner of South Temple and First West streets will be news to many Salt Lake people. This is especially true in view of an announcement made on the morning of March 25th last to the effect that Mrs. Cannon had gone to San Francisco on an extended visit.

It now appears, however, that the lady has been living quietly at her home in this city during all or the greater portion of the time since the announcement was made.

Every possible effort appears to have been made to keep the birth of the little one a secret, but newborn babies will cry and people will talk, and the result has been that the matter was made public.

Mrs. Cannon is one of the most prominent women in Utah. In addition to being a physician she has served two terms as State Senator and received a vote for United States Senator in the state Legislature.

BY MR. A. HERBERT

Citizen Reports on Treatment of Horses Here.

WORK IN JAPAN

Christian Laborer Points Out Great Obstacles.

Great and Enduring Strength of Tradition - Material Progress - Evil of the Factory System.

Rev. Dr. Gordon, of Kyoto, gave an interesting address on the topic "Obstacles to Christian Work in Japan," at the meeting of the Ministerial Union Sunday morning. The first obstacle mentioned was the factory system, as introduced into Japan from the United States and Europe. Hitherto the manufacture of crepe, brocade and other such textile fabrics has been a household industry. The manufacturer would have from five to twenty weavers in his employ, living on the premises as part of his household, for whom he held himself responsible. The work hours were long, from sunrise till near midnight, but there was no very close confinement. There was opportunity for leisure, meals, for seeing friends, for release from work on occasion. Now, all is changed. We have brick factories, five and six stories high, with 500 or 600 operators, closely confined to work for twelve hours on a stretch, and then the night shift comes on for the next twelve hours. Young men and women from the country are often induced to enter the factories on false representations of the kind of work to be done and leisure enjoyed and wages paid. In the boarding houses, where they are herded together, there is opportunity for debauchery and immorality, with little supervision of the character and conduct of the inmates. There is little opportunity also for friendly intercourse in the way of moral instruction or religious appeal. The operatives are too tired after their long hours of work for such conversation. As these abuses of the system become more evident, the Japanese Government will enact the legislation needed to meet the emergency, as England and America have been necessitated to do, forbidding the employment of children except for stated hours, and with opportunity for education in special schools.

Social immorality is so prevalent that it is as yet an insoluble problem how to cope with it successfully. Concupiscence is not recognized by Japanese law, though it is well understood that concubines are often reported as servants. A Tokyo paper published the names of 200 or 300 public persons, members of the legislature, professors in the university, and others of such prominent positions, who maintained two or more concubines. Against this breaking down of family life, little or no remonstrance is made by Buddhist priests; nor any protest against the public supervision of prostitution. That vice is not lessened by such legal supervision, whatever may be the fact in regard to the diminution of disease from that source. The little band of Christian believers are standing up bravely against all forms of immorality.

And even those who are not Christian believers, astute statesmen, business men, are deplored the spread of immorality, so ruinous to the national welfare. They attribute it to the utter absence of religious teaching in the Government schools. And to this want of moral instruction they attribute also the spread of a spirit of insubordination in the mercantile marine, for instance. The Buddhist priests are not examples of pure lives, and can hardly be expected to oppose immorality in others.

The provisions of the revised treaty are going into effect July 1, and both Japanese and foreigners are looking forward with much anxiety to the effects of the new arrangements. All foreigners are to come under the jurisdiction of the Japanese Government. It is believed that this can be as safely trusted as Spain or Italy to deal fairly with a foreigner. The Japanese Government, stimulated by the good work done by some Christian chaplains in the Government prisons, are making special preparation for the reception of foreign criminals. Foreigners will have the privilege of residing anywhere in Japan, and leasing property for residences. This will be decided advantage in the prosecution of mission work though it remains to be seen how they will be treated in districts where the population is extremely ignorant, bigoted and superstitious.

Of special interest was the settlement of the Dorhisha university question. The property had been put into the hands of Japanese trustees. They wanted to secure for the university the privileges that are accorded to the Government institutions of education, transfer from lower to higher grades, exemption from conscription. Japanese law requires young men of 20 years to serve 3 years in the army, and five years more in the reserve. But those engaged in study in Japanese Government schools or in foreign countries are exempt from this conscription. To secure this, the Dorhisha trustees sought to secure Government recognition. To do this they were willing to give up the distinctly Christian influence of the school. But to do this, they were obliged to set aside the provision of the constitution which, when they accepted the trusteeship, they had declared to be unchangeable. The American Board secured the services of Gen. McNov, formerly Consul at Yokohama, and through his legal and diplomatic ability, the old constitution has been reaffirmed and a new board of trustees chosen.

Rev. John Usborne has changed his residence from 1994 King street, to a cottage behind St. Clement's church, which he will occupy temporarily until the rectory is built on the adjoining church lot, which will be done as soon as the lease on that lot expires, in September.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the General Post Office up to April 30, 1899.

GENTLEMEN.

Arnold, E W	Austin, H S
Ames, H B	Albert, J J
Andrews, Dr E W	Anderson, Mr
Aitchison, Dr	Anderson, J A
Anderson, J	Anderson, W H
Baker, J	Brown, F J
Bates, H P	Brown, W S
Beardsey, W H	Burns, R B
Bailey, C B	Holster, A
Benton, E	Brundt, Mr
Behne, C	Rushnell, C A
Campbell, J J (2)	Central Publishing Co
Carter, A S (2)	Christie, P H
Carver, M J	Chope, T P
Cahn, H (4)	Christian, Jr W
Chamberlin, C P	Clark, F H Dr (2)
Chase & Co	Coiburn, J E
Christoff	Collin, E B
Clark, E H	Crowell, O
Clark, Wm	Cropley, M P
Campbell, J D (2)	Cutter, S A
Carlson, J A	Cummings, J
Campbell, Rev W	Cook, F B
M	Cumings, W H
Cannon, O S	Crockett, A W (6)
Cullor, W	Dawson, H H
Day, C (5)	Davis, R D
Davis, P P	Day, C
Dalziel, J	Dehnst, A
Deske, S A	Dewar, T R
Dever, W	Dordland, P or B
Dowell, J	Dyson, J
Dusnay, A	Eveleth, Rev F H
Everett, Rev F H	Evans, F
Emmett, N G	Every, Mr
Emmett, W G	Erickson, G
Everett, C H	Eugles, I C
Ellison, Mr	Fette, P
Farrell, W	Florence, J
Ferguson, B	Frazier, W L
Foster, F	Gardner, C R
Franzy, S	Gammerman, Mr
Gardner, C	Galloway, Gorin, H G (2)
Goffo, Mr	Green & Co, Messr
Gourley, L	Gray, G
Green, Capt.	Gunter, M
Gray, G	Graham, J
Gunter, M	Harp, F F (2)
Graham, J	Hawthorn's National Co
Harp, F F (2)	Hedden, W O
Halligan, D	Hamp, W
Henderson, A A	Henderson, M C
Hill, D	Horn, J L
Hoonstein, C	Howard, J E
Houston, E D (2)	Husehouser, N
Houghtaling, G	Hutchins, Mr
Huntley, J S	Huntley, L
Hannom, C	Hubbell, G
Hawk, G F	Ismart, W
Imbs, O	Ivensen, C
Johansson, A B	Jones, J H F
Juan, Y M	Jackson, W
Himense, P	Johnson, R
Johnson, F	Johnson, G C
James, J	Johnson, E
Jacoby, C	Jonney, E M
Johnson, C	Johnson & Fulton (2)
Jones, E M	Johnson, D K
Jones, J G	Kampfmeier, H
Johansen, A	Kerr, W E
Kanzul, C K (2)	Kelley, W
King, C H	King, C H
Lawton, J E	Lake, C (2)
Lansdale, P	Langfeld, L
Lehmann, W	Lee, J M
Lewis, C	Lewis, R P
Lunn, J H	Lyons, D
Mason, R L	McLain, J
Maddox, Dr W E	Mayer, M (2)
Marshall, W S	Marshall, E T
Manning, I A	Merritt & Co
Meeks, D	Meyer, H
Moyle, Mr and Mrs M	Mitchell, J T
Mills, O	Moss, F
Mills, E R	Moore, E B
Morgan, F A (3)	Murray, M C
Moore, E H	Muller, G
Murphy, J	McKay, J
Muller, R	McLean, J R
McLean, J W	McCarthy, J
McDonald, B	McCall, H M
McDonald, P	McDonald, E
McCormack, A H	McLane, J
MacDonald Bros	Neal, T N
Nelson, P	Nicholl, J L (2)
Neiman, E	Osborne, C P
Nilsen, E J	Occidental and Oriental Trading Co
Owen, A R	Parker, A L
Olsen, E	Pearson, F M
Otrember, F N	Phillips, T
Pratt, J N	Pacific Iron & Metal Co
Parker, F K	Reilly, J (5)
Pratt, T	Riese, H
Perry, F	Rich, L
Patterson, T A	Rooke, W
Renouf, Rev E A	Rob, W
Reynolds, E B	Rutherford, A H
Richards, D	Sanford, D T (2)
Rooker, A F (2)	Sanders, V (2)
Rhodes, F C (2)	Seymour, W C
Ronen, J H	Schachter, W
Sander, G M (4)	Smith, W H (2)
Savage, W	Smith, H
Seymour, W C	Smith, M I (2)
Shott, E	Smith, Jr, J R
Smith, H A	Spindley, E D
Smith, M I (2)	Spencer, W
Smith, Jr, J R	Spalding, E D
Spindley, J C	Stobro, A (2)
Stabenberg, F	Stone, W H
Stirk, J	Stewart, J T
Sweeney, P	Summers, T
Taylor, A P	Talbot, H
Taylor, J	Trezzvant, D C
Telis, F (2)	Thompson, G
Thompson, N	Tomes, R A
Thompson, J E	Tosh, P C
Turner, A M	Veter, W
Van Doon, E	Walker, J D
Vere, C (2)	West, C H
Warner, J	Wells, A M
Webb, G	Winbeckback, J W
Wessel, G	Wiltby, J W
Weight, W	Wright, A
Winkler, G H	Wrobston, Dr J W
Wilson, J B	Wallace, F J
Williams, C A	LADIES.
Wuibers, J (2)	Aldrich, Mrs W
Wuibers, J (2)	Arrickson, Miss C
Wallace, F J	Anderson, Mrs J B Adams, Mrs C P

A Baby Lion!

Did you ever see one? It is as playful and harmless as a kitten. You might have one with you for weeks and not suspect danger. But, beware! Some day it will surely spring, and the fight for life is at hand.

It is just as with a cough. You may carry one with you for weeks and not think of danger. But the danger is there. Some day the fight will be on, and it is a question which will win, Consumption or You.

It can not always cure the full grown coughs of the most advanced stages of disease. Yet even here it will bring comfort and ease. Then use it early for acute colds, coughs, bronchitis and all pulmonary troubles.

Beware of cheap imitations. See that the name Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is blown in the glass of each bottle. Put up in large and small bottles.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL FREIGHTS.

The Quakers gave their farewell entertainment Saturday evening at their tent.

It is likely that the capitalization of the Pioneer Mill Company will be increased.

H. M. Whitney offers for sale a homestead in Kona, Hawaii. Particulars in adv't.

The match shoot Saturday afternoon between Companies B and G was won by the former.

Perfection at last. New Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stove. For sale by W. W. Dimond & Co., Ltd.

John Ena and family, bound for Mexico to remain some years, were passengers by the Moana.

The Stars and Stripes floated over the Alapai street pumping station in honor of Dewey yesterday.

Edmund C. Shorey, Esq., has been gazetted Food Commissioner and Analyst for the Hawaiian Islands.

Collector General McStocker has been confined to his home for nearly a week by an attack of grippe.

Among the passengers by the Moana was Mrs. W. O. Lucknow, who returned from an extended visit to the Colonies.

Lorrin Andrews, attorney and counselor at law, has an office with Thurston & Carter, Merchant street, next to the post office.

Manager Turner, of the Hawaiian Fibre Company, reports that the estate in Ewa is in fine shape in every way.

In the recapitalization the holders of Honomu stock will receive a share and a half for each share now to their credit.

A "street" report again is that the stock of Makaweli is to be declared paid up. There has been 70 per cent paid in.

Oakala shareholders are receiving now at Brewer & Co.'s the first regular monthly dividend of one and a half per cent.

Among the outgoing passengers on the City of Peking was Mrs. Dr. C. B. High, who goes on a visit of several months to New York City.

Oahu college is to have a trio of deer from Molokai, and it is hoped, an ostrich or two from Kauai. The zebra will in time be a feature of the college.

Nigel Jackson has severed his connection with the sewing machine business and is now doing his usual efficient work as a member of the police bicycle patrol.

A ghastly bit of detail in a paper from Apia is that the heads of the Americans and Britishers killed in battle were brought in just as the funeral was being held.

A number of Filipinos were seen on the streets Saturday. They arrived by the Peking and were on their way to the next meeting.

CALLS JAPS ALLIES.

OTTAWA (Ontario), April 19.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, replying to a delegation from the Trades and Labor Congress, spoke favorably of the imposition of a \$500 poll tax on Chinese entering Canada, but said he was opposed to a tax on Japanese, whom he characterized as progressive and allies of Great Britain. Regarding alien labor laws he said that the subject was before the International Commission which recently met at Washington, and an endeavor was being made to arrive at a uniform law. Such a law, however, would not apply to Great Britain.

Miss Thurston reviewed thoroughly Parker's talk on school government, wherein he dwells much on the power of the school to govern itself, if each child is wisely led to know the truth and believe in the best; and is also kept busy with interesting work.

Miss Pomeroy took the chapter on moral teaching, bringing out prominently the necessity of training children to self-control.

Miss Deyo read interesting selections from an article on the Science of Observation. The portions she chose bore on structural geography, alluvial soils, deltas, etc., and earnestly advised excursions and outdoor observation.

The next meeting, Wednesday evening, May 3, at 7:30. Review of the whole of Parker's talks. Civics, chapters 7 and 8. Cultivation of garden flowers. Different flowers were given as topics to different individuals.

SALES REPORT—Five Pioneer Mill,

\$400; 5 Paauhau, \$39; 5 Honomu, \$400;

10 Pioneer Mill, \$410; 10 Kona, assessable, \$22.

*Oakala stock is now of a par value of \$20.

Quotation Changes—Twenty-eight.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

COPTIC MAY 5

GAEVIC MAY 13

CITY OF PEKING MAY 23

GAEVIC MAY 31

HONGKONG MARU JUNE 8

CHINA JUNE 16

THE PROPER WAY

Rev. W. A. Gardner Strongly Endorses Cremation.

WAS ONCE OPPOSED TO IT

The Rule of Sentiment—Conduct of Funerals—Experience—Twenty-Five Years.

(From Monday's Daily.)

At the Christian church last evening Rev. W. A. Gardner, the pastor, prefaced his sermon with a brief address on cremation, substantially as follows:

"The majority of the race is controlled by habit, fashion or sentiment. We boast of our 'God given reason,' yet few are led by it. Like the Chinese, who for generations have worn the queue, we go on doing many things that our fathers did, with no more reason for them than the Chinaman has for wearing the appendage to his head; yet like the Mongolian, we cling as tenaciously to them as though they were necessary to our life."

"I am thoroughly convinced the proper way to dispose of our dead is by incineration but a large number of intelligent people are opposed to it. The opposition is not because of any substantial reason they have against it but because they are influenced by habit, fashion or sentiment, at least those are the things which for years caused me to oppose cremation."

"When it was first proposed to establish crematories in the United States I condemned it because I believed incineration to be horrible if not unchristian. To me, as to many others who have not carefully considered the subject, the thing seemed hideous and terrible."

"Some years ago I superintended the removal of the bodies of some of my friends from a family to a city cemetery. I had previously thought, in an indifferent way, of the slow decay of the body and its consumption by worms but when I saw the condition of those remains, which had been in the ground from six to thirty years, the horrors of cremation seemed very insignificant compared to that of a casket filled with thousands of loathsome worms feeding upon the decaying flesh."

"If the disposition of our dead is a matter of sentiment, then a careful consideration of the facts will certainly make that sentiment favorable to incineration."

"If we consider the repulsiveness of the two ways of disposing of the dead, there is much the same difference as between the different ways of disposing of criminals condemned to death. In past ages capital punishment was administered by crucifixion, burning at the stake, etc. The modern idea is to extinguish the life as quickly as possible and in a way to cause as little pain as may be. Why should not the same principle be applied to the body? Let it be placed in the carefully and scientifically prepared chamber of the crematory where the dissolution occurs and 'ashes to ashes' takes place without the assistance of microbes and worms through years of poisonous putrefaction."

"During an experience of more than twenty-five years in conducting funerals, I have noticed that the most heartrending scene in connection with those sad occasions is when the body is lowered into the grave and the workmen, often of the most uncouth and uncanny appearance, cast in the earth as they would bury the body of a dead dog. The disagreeableness of these burials is often augmented by the sweltering of a tropical sun, a storm of rain or snow, or a freezing blizzard."

"During the time I was a pastor in San Francisco I conducted several funerals in the Odd Fellows' Crematory. The distressing circumstances necessarily surrounding the ordinary burial have no place there. The congregation is seated in a comfortable and commodious chapel which is furnished with organ and organist. The friends of the departed are seated around an opening in the floor that is surrounded by a railing and covered with drapery. The casket is taken into the basement, placed upon an elevator and noiselessly lifted into the open space in the chapel. All the services may be conducted there if desirable, but if the sermon has been delivered at the house or in the church, only the committal services are engaged in. Before the services begin, the casket is uncovered and at the conclusion, with its decorations of floral tributes, it is covered, lowered into the basement and the congregation dismissed. A small room is provided near the furnace, where the special friends may assemble and witness the

deposit of the casket in the heated chamber."

"The imminent danger to the health of a community in which there is a cemetery in season enough for our seeking for some more sanitary way in which to dispose of our dead. There can be no doubt that thousands die naturally from the exhalation of noxious gases and the poisoning of water supplies, from the cemeteries."

In conclusion Mr. Gardner said: "God has no use for this body of mine. In a few years more W. A. Gardner will have no further use for it. Let it then be disposed of in such a manner that it can do no harm to the living."

Murder and Suicide.

(Hilo Tribune April 29.)

On Wednesday morning a Japanese living at Kalaleha, near the Humuhuni sheep station arose from his slumber, bade his wife array herself in her go-to-meeting-gown, likewise putting on his best bib and tucker. This done he proceeded to carve up his better half and then put an end to his own life. The woman was still alive at last accounts. Dr. Irwin went up from Halaau to attend her. The Jap is believed to have been crazy.

AN ENVOY IS HERE**Represents the Omaha Greater Exposition.**

He Wants the Hawaiian Government Band and Much More—Proposal For a Typical Village.

W. W. Umsted, special commissioner to the Hawaiian Islands for the Greater America Exposition, to be held in Omaha from July 1 to November 1 of this year, is a passenger on board the Newport accompanied by his wife and bright 12-year old son.

He will collect exhibits to be shipped to the Omaha grounds. The gentleman, who is a resident of Omaha, has credentials from the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War, also letters to President Dole and to prominent Americans in the Islands. The letters request that every assistance and courtesy be extended to the bearer in enabling him to successfully carry out his commission.

The Omaha exhibition will be in the nature of a colonial affair. The Government has interested itself and will ship free of charge all exhibits from its newly acquired territory to the nearest seaport in the United States.

The object of this Governmental encouragement rests in the fact that the first opportunity will be given to Americans of studying in full the resources, exports and habits of the peoples of these islands. The Philippines, Cuba, Porto Rico, the Ladores and the Hawaiian Islands will be represented at the fair, not only by the products, but by numbers of natives.

Mr. Umsted will engage, with the permission of the Hawaiian Government, the government band under Capt. Berger, to be the principal feature of the crematory where the dissolution occurs and "ashes to ashes" takes place without the assistance of microbes and worms through years of poisonous putrefaction.

At the meeting of the Ewa stockholders Saturday morning it was decided that the capital should be increased from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000 divided into 250,000 shares of \$20 each. An application will be made to the Government for privilege to take such action. The present stockholders will receive the shares as a stock dividend. A reserve fund was voted, the amount to be decided upon by the directors.

Ewa Company Change.

At the meeting of the Ewa stockholders Saturday morning it was decided that the capital should be increased from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000 divided into 250,000 shares of \$20 each. An application will be made to the Government for privilege to take such action. The present stockholders will receive the shares as a stock dividend. A reserve fund was voted, the amount to be decided upon by the directors.

WHOOPING COUGH.

I had a little boy who was nearly dead from an attack of whooping cough. My neighbors recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I did not think that any medicine would help him, but after giving him a few doses of that remedy I noticed an improvement, and one bottle cured him entirely. It is the best cough medicine I ever had in the house.—J. L. Moore, South Burgettstown, Pa. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. L. and all druggists and dealers.

AFTER TEN DAYS**Cause of the Delay of the U. S. T. Newport.****BOILER INSPECTORS TO BLAME**

Test Plugs Not Adopted—Two Seas—Sea—Passengers—Marines—Nurses.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The burning out of the fusible plugs in the boilers of the United States army transport Newport was the cause of that belated vessel's long trip from San Francisco. She arrived yesterday shortly before noon in good shape after her ten-day trip with no special incident saving the accident as above.

Having no cargo below and the 500 and odd soldiers filling up between decks caused a rolling of the vessel, exposing and melting the plugs, which are placed in the boilers by the United States inspectors. It was necessary to slow down twice after leaving San Francisco, on the third day out about seventeen hours, and on the fourth day nearly as long a time. After this the Newport came along at fair speed. The delay does not reflect on the engineer's department, as the style of the boilers does not permit any change being made such as would prevent a similar accident under like conditions. Chief Engineer Dixon is complimented by all on the successful and speedy repairs while at sea.

On board the Newport are 260 enlisted men of the United States Marine Corps under Col. Pope and the following officers: Maj. Spicer and McCawley (quartermaster); Capts. Haines, Long, Fuller and Davis; Lieuts. Thorpe (adjutant), Butler, Leonard, Hill, Gibson, Reid and Dunlay. Col. Pope, the ranking officer on board, has seen long service in the Marine Corps. He was in Honolulu in 1874. Maj. Spicer is a Cuban campaigner and also Capt. Long. Capt. Fuller was an officer on the Charleston during the trips connected with the last days of Kalakaua. Capt. Davis was attached to the battleship Oregon during the fight off Santiago. Many of the lieutenants were volunteers during the war with Spain and were made regulars after the conclusion of hostilities and assigned to the Phillipsines.

This battalion of the Marine Corps is the first detachment of a detail of 1000 men of that organization to report for duty at Cavite. They have seen service at Guantanamo and the three detachments of about 250 men each are to follow as soon as transportation can be furnished.

Two hundred and forty enlisted men of the Fourth and Fifth United States Artillery are also on board with officers as follows: Maj. Ternan; Capts. Taylor and Riley; Lieuts. Summerall (adjutant), McCluskey, Bowley, Kilhefner, Burgess and Miller. Doctors Coffin and Robinson are the surgeons on board for the Artillery. Dr. Wagener, U. S. M. C., is attached to the Marine Corps and will remain at Cavite.

On the Newport are the following passengers: Mrs. Laura Schwichtenberg, Inspector General of Hospital Corps, White Cross of America; Miss M. Macdonald Hartley, artist; White Cross of America; Mrs. Angie P. Newman, National Board, White Cross of America; W. W. Umsted, Special Commissioner to the Hawaiian Islands for the Greater America Exposition, with his wife and son.

Misses M. A. Kolp, A. N. Seagran, M. A. Burrell, W. Dockrill, M. Bertram, W. Hambley, C. Howard, Rose Tweed and S. Hayden, all Red Cross nurses from the Presidio and other United States army hospitals in the States.

The following White Cross nurses from Buena Vista hospital here will accompany Mrs. Schwichtenberg to Manila: Miss L. P. Brasher, D. H. Cochran and J. Rector.

Mrs. Laura Schwichtenberg, of the White Cross, is of national reputation and has the very responsible position of attending to the needs of that great hospital organization in the Philippines, being directly under the War Department.

Mrs. Angie P. Newman will remain in the Islands four months, being engaged in history of the Colonial possessions of the United States, and Miss M. Macdonald Hartley is the artist who will illustrate her work. Mrs. Newman is a sister of United States Senator Thurston of Nebraska, and from Honolulu will go to Manila next September, continuing her trip around the world after about three months in the Philippines.

An ex-English chaplain is on board, detailed as an Episcopalian missionary to the Philippines.

The Newport will take on about 300 tons of coal and sail for Manila next Thursday morning.

Capt. Saunders, well known in this port, is still in command of the Newport. Dr. Brown is new face as surgeon and J. M. Ross is now chief officer. Steward J. G. Howard is as popular as ever.

SKAGWAY RATES ADVANCED.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 19.—The Alaska Steamship Association, which met here today, decided to make a change in rates. On May 1st second-class passenger rates from Puget Sound and British Columbia points to Skagway will be advanced \$2.50. The rate on cattle will also be advanced \$2.50 per head.

CHAS. M. COOKE DONATES \$50,000.**The Banker's Generosity to the Hawaiian Board.**

Wm. W. Hall, treasurer of the Hawaiian Board of Missions, has just received from Chas. M. Cooke, the banker, a donation of fifty thousand dollars, which will be called the Chas. M. Cooke Fund, the proceeds of which will be used in carrying on the general work of the Board. Twenty-seven thousand dollars of this amount is already invested and drawing 7 per cent. interest, the balance will be invested as soon as the Treasurer can find suitable investments. The other permanent funds in the hands of Mr. Hall already invested amount to \$3,963.57 making the amount of the permanent fund at present \$103,963.57.

During the year ending May 15th, 1898, the sum of \$27,189.55 was disbursed by the Treasurer, and the work among all classes of our population is being extended every year calling for a still greater outlay. This magnificent gift from Mr. Cooke will be a great help in extending and carrying on this work.

Few, not familiar with the work of the Hawaiian Board, realize the amount of Christian evangelical work that is being done among the Hawaiians and laboring classes on our plantations on all the Islands.

There is a well established mission among the Chinese under the efficient direction of Mr. Frank W. Damon.

Another mission doing work among our Portuguese population in Honolulu, Hilo and at other points, under the leadership of Rev. A. V. Soares, Rev. R. K. Baptista and Mr. Ernest Silva. Workers among the Japanese are found on all the Islands who are wisely directed in their work by Rev. O. H. Gulick who has had large experience in missionary work in Japan.

The value of the evangelical work done by the Hawaiian Board is acknowledged by plantation managers and others who have the management of laborers throughout the Islands.

The financial year of the Board will close May 15th and any donations for the general fund will be welcome to the Treasurer.

GERMAN CARDINAL.

COLOGNE, April 19.—Cardinal Philip Krementz, Archbishop of Cologne, is dying. He was born in Germany during the year 1819 and was created a Cardinal in 1893.

Eczema, scald head, hives, itchiness of the skin of any sort, instantly and permanently cured. Doane's Ointment, at any chemist's, 50 cents.

**FINE TOOLS**

Just Received By the

Pacific Hardware Co. LIMITED.

Also, Full Lines of

Leather, Horse and Mule Collars, Castile Soap, Rubber Hose, Rat Traps**A Car-load of Garland Stoves,**

FROM THE MICHIGAN STOVE CO.

—A FEW MORE—

Secretary Disc Plows.**Pacific Hardware Co.**

—LIMITED.—

Fort and Merchant Streets, King and Bethel Streets.

For tickets and general information apply to THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD., Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

CLARKE'S B. 41 PILLS. Are warranted to cure Gravel, and all Diseases Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 50 years. In boxes £. 5d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO. SOLE AGENTS.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

If you are open for suggestions let us mention a few things about our

TIMELY TOPICS

April 12th, 1899.

The cool weather we are having now won't last long, all probabilities are that after this cold snap is over we may have hotter weather than ever we had before. If this is the case, we would advise you to secure some means of keeping your butter and vegetables fresh, and at the same time making your ice bill a small item of expense.

If you are open for suggestions let us mention a few things about our

Alaska Refrigerators.

We can honestly say it is the best constructed refrigerator ever put on the market. It will keep provisions longer and use less ice than any other made.

The inner frame is made from perfectly odorless wood, and is lined with zinc, polished as bright as a mirror, presenting a very clean and attractive appearance.

They are also supplied with Patent Siphon and solid metal shelves.

Our space will not permit us to say anything more in regard to this article, so we would like you to call and inspect them yourself. We have them in all sizes and are from \$15 to \$500.

If you get more ice than your refrigerator will hold we would advise you to get one of our

Ice Chests.

We also have them in all sizes, from \$8.50 to \$25.00.

We have just received some very pretty

Water Coolers.

These coolers have wrought iron lining, with pure agate enamel, preserving the water and freeing it from metallic oxide, which is impossible to avoid with ordinary lining. Sizes are 2, 3 and 6 gallons, and range in prices according.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Limited.

307 FORT ST.

Drink PURE WATER.

If the advice given in those three words is heeded, good health will follow. City water is not good for many reasons, principally, because it is contaminated with vegetable and putrid matter of all descriptions. A simple analysis shows this to be a fact.

EXERCISE

Our doctors are busy treating patients who are suffering from complaints, more especially malarial disorders, which will be materially benefited if they drink a water that is pure and possesses curative features, as does Bartlett Spring Water.

DUE

Ask your family physician about the water, and if he is honest he

NEW CUP YACHT

Work on the Defender for the Race of This Year.

SHE HAS NEW FEATURES

Busy Days at the Herreshoff Ship Yards—The Lines—Mast. The Shamrock.

NEW YORK—These are busy days in the Herreshoff shipyards at Bristol, R. I., for a new cup defender is being built.

It is almost as hard to get inside the yards as it is to see the Czar of Russia. Guards are everywhere; at the gate stand several; at different parts of the yards are several more, and an army guards the portals of the shop where Morgan's new racing yacht is being built.

But in spite of all this, people get in and bring out the information they wish. And as it happens, this is the information wanted by the public.

When the prospects for an international yacht race for the America's cup became a fact, and the probability of building a new craft to represent the New York Yacht Club formed the principal topic of conversation among yachtsmen, Designer Nat Herreshoff made the statement that, should he be commissioned to build the new boat, he was prepared to guarantee an increase of speed over the Defender of 1895 of six minutes over a thirty-mile course. From reliable data that have been received from yachtsmen who have kept in close touch with C. Oliver Iselin and others who have had access to the yard where the new yacht is being built it can be stated that when the big cup defender is tuned up to concern much she will make good the prophecy of the noted designer.

Nearly three months ago a well-known naval architect said that he thought Herreshoff would probably take the lines of the Defender as a basis upon which to work, and that an increase of speed could be evolved from her model by the simple process of lowering and augmenting the amount of lead in her keel, thereby increasing the draught of the vessel and giving her a greater amount of stability. This improvement alone would give great sail-carrying capacity, and it will be remembered that it was by such improvements that greater speed was obtained in the Defender when compared to the Vigilant and Columbia.

Trustworthy information has been gleaned that Herreshoff has worked mainly on these lines, as a comparison with the principal dimensions of the Defender will show:

The over-all length of the new boat will be 131 feet 4 inches, or 7 feet 4 inches longer than the champion of 1895. She will also have eleven and a half inches more beam, one foot greater draught and nearly 2000 more square feet of deck in her working sails. She will have a trifle more displacement than the old Defender. Her completed sail spread will not be far from 12,500 square feet.

Tobin bronze and nickel steel are the sole materials used in the construction of the hull of the new defender, the latter being used for the topsides, with the underbody of bronze. The experiment of the Defender has proved that aluminum is not the proper thing for topsides of a big sailing yacht. It is compelled to bear a great deal of strain and becomes weakened through the action of salt water and air, and is especially bad when used in conjunction with another metal that will generate galvanic action. For this reason aluminum has been discarded in the construction of the new boat, and through the extra weight of the steel as compared to the lighter metal her hull will be somewhat heavier than that of the Defender.

Tobin bronze, which will sheathe the underbody or wetted surface, is the lightest and smoothest that the manufacturers have as yet made, and it will be riveted to the frames in the same manner as on the older boat. The bronze will be put on in five strakes, seven-fortieths of an inch thick, and the steel topsides will be worked on in two strakes, each one-quarter of an inch thick. She will not have as much freeboard as the Defender, but will have a crown to her deck of ten inches.

In building the new boat Designer Herreshoff will not depart materially from the design of the Defender. The frames in the waist are the same size, 3 by 2½ by ¼ inches, as used in the old champion, as are also those that are set up in the overhangs forward and aft, 2 by 1½ by 3-16 inches. There are thirty-four frames on the stem, eighteen on the lead key, eight on the sternpost, which rakes at an angle of 42 degrees, and seventeen in the after overhang between the sleeve for the rudder post and the transom. The new yacht will also have two steel collision bulkheads, one at the forward

end of the water line and the other just aft of the rudder post.

The mast will be stepped twenty-seven feet six inches aft of the face of the stem at the load water line, and the frame directly under it has been crowned so as to let the mast fit down in the bays, thus making the step additionally strong and rigid. The sectional view of the midship section is an improvement on that of the Defender. The greater beam permits of a rounder turn to the bilge and the form is wider both at the deck and the water line than that of the older craft and shows a marked "tumble home." The shape possesses more natural stability and, coupled with the lowering of the lead skeg, explains how the designer worked to obtain greater power and ability to carry additional sail.

The line of the deck shows a trifle less sheer than the Defender, and the lines of the entrance forward of the midship section are fuller, making an easier turn to the frames and a longer floor on which to sail when heeled to a breeze, and will have a tendency to sail over the water rather than to drive through it. The lines of the run have been refined a trifle, but do not differ materially from those of the Defender. Nor is there any marked difference in the breadth of the lead keels of the two boats. The extreme width, where the lead meets the underbody of the Defender, was twenty-four inches, which has been reduced to twenty-one inches in the new craft, and the bulb of both is about the same, nearly three feet. The new boat's lead casting is nearly two feet deeper than that of the old champion and weighs in the vicinity of ninety-five tons, or about ten tons more than the Defender's.

In displacement, Commodore Morgan's boat will be between six and seven tons heavier than the Defender, which, with the new design and various other improvements, will practically be that much weight as ballast. A new feature is a statement that the new defender will be equipped with a steel mast as well as other spars, and the Defender will also have a metal mast to replace the Oregon pine stick that she carried in the races of 1895. The mast for the new boat will be of thin plates of steel riveted to longitudinal braces on the inside and will show the same smooth, cylindrical surface as did the steel boom and gaff of the old Defender. It will be twenty-one inches in diameter at the deck and will be a great deal lighter and stronger than the wooden stick of the old yacht, which measured about seventy-five inches in circumference at the deck.

As far as can be discovered, this will be the first steel mast ever used in a yacht on this side of the Atlantic, and it is an experiment that will be carefully watched by all naval architects. It is understood, however, that a complete set of wooden spars will be made in case of an emergency, but no breakdown is anticipated for the reason that steel spars have received a thorough test by vessels in the merchant marine, where structural weakness would be equally dangerous to life and property. The spars for the two yachts are being built at Bristol, and will be braced with bulled steel angles.

A comparison between the known dimensions of the new defender and Sir Thomas Lipton's challenging yacht Shamrock shows that the American boat will be 3 feet 4 inches longer over all, with about the same water line, and two feet more beam than the cup hunter. Both will have bronze underbody plating, but the Royal Ulster Club's representative will have topsides of aluminum and a pine deck over a bronze sheathing. Little has been learned of the latter's design, although it is known that the yacht is well under way.

The building of the Shamrock by Thorneycroft at his yard on the Thames has modified to a great degree the contempt that marked the comments of the English papers relative to Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht and a great deal of interest in her is being shown, if reports from the other side are to be believed. Will Lipton not receive the greatest opportunity to display his ability in the largest class. With the exception of the Alisa, which, by the way, is one of the fastest of the fleet under certain conditions, he has not been represented at all in the 100-ton class. He is, however, the leader in the forty and twenty tonners, his products having won the largest share of valuable trophies against yachts by Watson and other of the crackjacks.

Sir Thomas Lipton has determined to spare no money in order to make the contest next October one of the most popular ones that have ever been sailed for that will-o'-the-wisp, the American cup, and in order to see the races from the best point of view has purchased the Augusia, said to be one of the handsomest steam yachts ever built on the Clyde.

Many other prominent European yachtsmen will voyage across the Atlantic to view the race, and several of the most important yachts in British waters are expected here, among them the new schooner Rainbow and another big two-sticker from Watson's board. With the Colonia, Quiesetta and a few others of the home fleet in commission it is hardly likely that they will carry many of the big trophies back to old Albion.

A RELIC OF THE WAR.

Many old soldiers now feel the effects of the hard service they endured during the war. Mr. Geo. S. Anderson of Rossville, York county, Penn., who saw the hardest kind of service at the front, is now frequently troubled with rheumatism. "I had a severe attack lately," he says, "and procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It did so much good that I would like to know what you would charge me for one dozen bottles." Mr. Anderson wanted it both for his own use and to supply it to his friends and neighbors, as every family should have a bottle of it in their home, not only for rheumatism, but lame back, sprains, swellings, cuts, bruises and burns, for which it is unequalled. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. L. and all druggists and dealers.

A GAME OFFICER**A Quartermaster Who Has a Fine Record.**

Is Aboard the Warren-Mc. Cleman—Indian Fighter—Instructor at the U. S. C.

The present army quartermaster on the U. S. A. T. Warren, formerly the Scandia, is Major Sidney A. Cleman. He has the reputation of being one of the most popular officers on the present expedition and his popularity is undoubtedly deserved.

It would be a difficult matter to find a more thorough soldier or a truer gentleman than Major Cleman. At the outbreak of the war he was a lieutenant in the regulars. He was then instructor in military tactics at the University of California. In the whole college there was not a more popular man than he. When he first went there he found the military department in bad shape. The previous instructor had antagonized the students in every possible way, and in turn his life had been made miserable by the students. Major Cleman had been there a very short time when the students realized that in him they had an efficient instructor and a friend. Affairs changed. Where before it was a pleasure to "ent" drill, the battalions were always full. Major Cleman was finally selected as a member of the faculty athletic committee, the greatest token of the students' esteem.

Old army officers tell an interesting anecdote of Major Cleman. It was up in the Indian country. An uprising of the Sioux seemed imminent. At last the feeling ran so high that an Indian cruelly murdered one of the soldiers and returned to his camp where he was secreted by the tribe. A company of soldiers was marched to the camp to take the murderer. After repeated threats the hut in which he was hidden was pointed out. The additional information was furnished that the Indian was fully armed and would put up a hard fight. Quickly the second lieutenant saluted the commanding officer and asked permission to take the Indian. Reluctantly the officer granted the permission to the apparently foolhardy soldier. Straight into the hut went the hero. There was the sound of a scuffle and the company dash forward. It was not needed, however, for out of the hut came the doughty lieutenant dragging after him the terrified murderer. The Indian was hung and the threatened uprising was headed off. The man who made the capture was Sidney A. Cleman.

Major Cleman is still a first lieutenant in the regular service. His present rank as major is in the volunteers. He went to Manila with the first expedition and was there during all the fighting.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN

If Honolulu People are Not Convinced by Local Testimony They Differ From Other People.

Our readers will have noticed how in the past two years "Cures" have multiplied in the newspapers very fast, and the public are becoming skeptical. Facts are demanded, but it has also become essential to know who supplies these facts, where they are from. People will not now accept incredible cures from the other side of the world. They want them at home. "Give us some neighbor, then I will believe" is what is asked for. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills do this. Call it what you will, home, local or neighbor's testimony, you can always ascertain the truth of it without leaving the city limits. Here is a case:

Mr. W. J. Maxwell of this town, Truman officer, writes thus: "I suffered with a horrible pain in the small of my back (an almost invariable symptom of kidney trouble) for a number of years. I was advised to take some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and following the suggestion, I went to the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, Fort street, and got some of these. Having taken them, they relieved me straight away, and are, I may say, the best and in fact the only cure for backache. I have mentioned the virtue of this wonderful remedy to several persons, among whom is my friend Mr. Frank Metcalf, who found relief, and he is now a firm believer in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Some of the symptoms of kidney disease are pain in the back, and sides, headaches, nervousness, frequent thirst, hot dry skin, shortness of breath, evil forebodings, troubled sleep, puffiness of the eyelids, swelling of the feet and ankles, loss of flesh, dark colored urine, deposits, etc. If you have any of these symptoms you should lose no time in treating them, for delay is dangerous.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Freight Rates Advance.

Freight rates on the coast and to Hawaii are jumping. There are not enough vessels to supply the demand in San Francisco and owners are advancing prices. Within the last week the rates of coasters have advanced to \$4.25 and for Hawaii to \$6.75. This is a raise of 25 cents a ton. Another advance is expected before the week is out. People who want vessels expect to have to pay at least \$1.50 for coasters and \$7 for Honolulu.

**Whispering in Beauty's Ear**

The secret of preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, and hair to be found only in CUTICURA SOAP, greatest of skin purifying and beautifying soaps, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of unsightly blemishes, red, rough hands, and falling hair, because the only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the PORES

Sold throughout the world. British depot: FRANCIS NEWBURY & SONS, 1, King Edward st., London. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

Send to MESSRS. NEWBURY for "The Skin, Scalp, and Hair," a book of 64 pages, fully illustrated, with complete description and treatment, post free.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, & FERTILIZERS,

NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,

FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts.

No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis.

Our manures are of the highest quality and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

49.

This is the Columbia model that is having such a great run in the States and here. This is also the model that the price is to be raised on. We have been notified that in future we will have to pay \$5.00 more for them and when our present stock on this model is sold we will have to follow the price up. As long as they last \$5.00 will be the price, when this lot is sold and new ones come they will have to be \$5.50.

With a large number of models in both COLUMBIAS AND RAMBLERS to pick from the right place to get a wheel, is,

E. O. HALL & SON,

—LIMITED.—

Corner Fort and King Streets.

INSURANCE.**Theo. H. Davies & Co.**

(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.**Northern Assurance Company,**

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND

LIFE. Established 1856.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... \$3,075,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL..... \$1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER.

General Agent Hawa. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.;

WILHELMA CO. OF MADGBURG INSURANCE CO.

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA;

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above companies are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, April 28.
Schr. Concord, Harris, from Kauai.
Also.
S. S. Moana, M. Carey, from Sydney, April 21; to Wm. G. Irwin & Co., Haw. bk. Himalaya, R. H. Dearborn, from Newcastle, Feb. 8; 1455 tons coal to Castle & Cooke.

Am. ship Aryan, A. T. Whittier, from Norfolk, Dec. 26; 3077 tons coal to American Consul General.

Schr. Manu, Weishart, 15 hrs. from Pauauau, 12,000 bags sugar to Wm. G. Irwin & Co.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, 6 hrs. from Kamakakai; 1100 bags of sugar to Wm. G. Irwin & Co.

Schr. Mokoli, Dudoit, 8 hrs. from Kamakakai.

Schr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, 8 hrs. from Koolau.

Schr. Kauai, Bruhn, 8 hrs. from Lahaina; 716 bags sugar to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Schr. City of Peking, from the Orient.

Saturday, April 29.

Schr. Iwai, Gregory, 18 hrs. from Honokaa; 5569 bags sugar to F. A. Schaefer & Co.

Schr. Noeau, Pederson, from Kukuhale; 4480 bags sugar.

Am. S. S. City of Peking, J. Tremaine Smith, from Hongkong, April 8; Yokohama, April 19; 812 tons general merchandise to H. Hackfeld & Co. 1 German.

Br. S. S. Belgian King, T. L. Weiss, from Yokohama April 14, to Alexander & Baldwin; 330 tons general merchandise.

Sunday, April 30.
Schr. James Makée, Tuillet, 15 hrs. from Kapaa; 2669 bags sugar to C. Brewer & Co.

Schr. Mikahala, Haglund, 12 hrs. from Nawiliwilli; 5258 sacks sugar to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Am. schr. Repeat, Olsen, 25 days from Seattle; 500,000 feet lumber to Allen & Robinson.

Schr. Claudine, Cameron, from Kauai; 9000 bags sugar, 27 bags rice, 280 bags potatoes, 241 bags corn, 134 hides, 78 hogs, 110 pkgs. sundries.

Am. schr. Kinu, Freeman, 26 hrs. from Hilo; 275 bags potatoes, 91 bags corn, 39 bags coffee, 13 bags bones, 102 bds. hides, 252 head sheep, 27 head cattle, 65 head hogs, 130 pkgs. sundries.

U. S. A. T. Newport, Saunders, 10 days from San Francisco, en route for the Philippines.

Am. schr. F. S. Redfield, Birkholm, 24 days from Port Gamble; lumber to order.

Am. schr. Ottile Fjord, Segethorst, 20 days from Eureka, with lumber.

Monday, May 1.

Am. ship Standard, Getchell, 31 days from Tacoma; gen. mdse. to H. Hackfeld & Co.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, April 28.

Schr. Rob Roy, Koolau.

Schr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Oahu ports.

Schr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, Lahaina.

Schr. James Makée, Tuillet, Kapaa.

Schr. Kilohana, Thompson, Makaweli.

Am. schr. W. F. Jewett, O. Johnson, Port Townsend.

Br. schr. Moana, Carey, San Francisco.

Am. schr. Rio de Janeiro, Ward, Yokohama.

Saturday, April 29.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, Kaunakakai; Schr. Helene, Macdonald, Kukuhale.

Am. bgtn. W. G. Irwin, Williams, San Francisco.

Am. schr. A. J. West, R. C. Ogilvie, Gray's Harbor, ballast.

Am. schr. Azalea, F. Tardelius, Gray's Harbor, ballast.

Am. bk. S. C. Allen, George H. Johnson, San Francisco.

Schr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, Kona, and Kauai.

Am. schr. City of Peking, Smith, San Francisco.

Sunday, April 30.

U. S. A. T. Warren, Hart, Manila.

Br. schr. Belgian King, Weiss, San Diego.

From Molokai, per schr. Lehua, April 28—J. A. McCandless, H. McCorriston, F. H. Foster, Dr. Mouritz, Mrs. F. W. Carter.

Monday, May 1.

Schr. James Makée, Tuillet, Kapaa.

Schr. Mokoli, Dudoit, Molokai.

Schr. Noeau, Pederson, Honokaa.

Am. bk. C. L. Willer, San Francisco.

ISLAND PORTS.

MAHUKONA—Sailed, April 25, 1570 bags consulo, page, for San Francisco. Cargo: 5569 bags sugar, Castle & Cooke, Ltd.; 1711 bags, Theo H. Davles & Co., Ltd. Total, 450 tons; value, \$35,362.59. Arrived, April 27, 1899, Schr. Martha Nelson, Rice, 9 days from Honolulu, with 337 tons coal to Hawaii Railway Co., Ltd.

HILO—Arrived, April 25, bk. Annie Johnson, from San Francisco, Dr. Mortiz, Mrs. F. W. Carter.

MEMORANDA.

Per. S. Moana from Sydney April 28—Left Sydney on Wednesday, 12th April, at 1:10 p. m. arriving at Auckland at 10:54 on Sunday, April 16th. Left for Apia at 2:8 p. m. on Monday, the 17th inst., arriving Apia at 11:40 a. m. on Friday, the 21st inst., left again for Honolulu at 4:15 p. m. same day. Experienced moderate to fresh winds and seas between Sydney and Auckland, thence to Apia light variable wind, fine weather till the morning of 19th when moderate S. E. gale set in with heavy rain. After leaving Apia to arrival had moderate to fresh N. E. trades and showery weather.

DISASTERS.

The Moana, from Apia, April 28th reports the Cormorant, the German man-of-war that was sent out from China to Samoa to relieve the Falke went ashore in New Guinea. It was

also reported that she had been able to get to Aden, where she was to be fixed up. She was quite badly damaged.

IMPORTATIONS.

Per schr. Moana from Sydney, April 28—2 cs. horse medicine, 147 pkgs. ex-Keweenaw, 1 cs. samples, 1 cs. hardware, 100 cs. mullet, 169 cs. onions, 69 bags potatoes, 30 cs. potatoes, 1 cs. white, 1 parcel.

CONSIGNEES.

Per schr. Moana from Sydney, April 28—McFarlane & Co., order Irwin & Co., Davies & Co., May & Co., H. Vickery, G. B. Curtis.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From the Colonies, per S. S. Moana, April 28—Miss McGowan, Mrs. W. O. Lackland, Dr. Livermore, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Leimeir, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Goldberg, Miss Walker, Miss Brown, the Misses Power, Mr. Rosenthal, Mr. Harpis, Mr. Birmingham.

From Lahaina, per schr. Kauai, April 28—W. White.

From Hawaii, per schr. Kauai, April 29—Volcano; Mrs. W. R. Spaulding, Mrs. E. Wall, Mrs. H. G. Alexander, Miss H. A. Alexander, Mrs. W. W. Hall, Master P. Hall. Way posts at 7 o'clock Saturday morning and called for San Francisco at midnight.

Customs Inspector J. W. Short assesses the Port Surveyor in May and Inspectors W. F. Drake and R. M. Macaulay are in charge of the night watches.

The German bark H. Hackfeld, Barber, from Liverpool with general cargo, and the German ship Wega, Bommerman, with merchandise from London, are due this month.

Reports from the fishing smack Malo show an increase in the catch and the indications are that before many weeks she will bring a full load of fish every week for the local market.

The Coptie, from San Francisco with a week's later news, is due on next Thursday afternoon. Quick answers to mail by that liner may be made on the following Saturday.

Island steamers sailing today are: Steamer Mikahala, Thompson, for Nawiliwilli, Hanapepe, 5 p. m.; steamer Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way posts at noon; steamer Claudio, Cameron, for Maui ports, 5 p. m.; schr. Makaweli, Gregory, for Makaweli, at 4 p. m.; steamer Kauai, Bruhn, for Lahaina.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. A. T. Newport, Saunders, San Francisco, April 30.

U. S. S. Iroquois, Pond, Hilo, March 19.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)

Am. schr. City of Columbia, Milnor, Hilo, Dec. 11.

B. ship Carnedd Llewellyn, Griffiths, Liverpool, March 9.

Am. ship J. B. Thomas, Lermond, Newcastle, March 19.

Br. brk. Adderly, Lindfors, Newcastle, April 6.

Haw. schr. Honolulu, Thronagley, Newcastle, April 6.

Am. bk. Martha Davis, Frills, San Francisco, April 9.

Am. schr. Wm. Renton, Jansen, Port Townsend, April 9.

Am. schr. Carrier Dove, Brandt, Newcastle, April 9.

Am. bkt. S. N. Castle, Hubbard, San Francisco, April 9.

Am. schr. S. P. Hitchcock, Hilo, April 12.

Am. schr. Defiance, Blum, Newcastle, April 14.

Am. bk. Albert, Griffiths, San Francisco, April 16.

Am. bkt. S. N. Castle, Hubbard, San Francisco, April 17.

Am. schr. Erskine S. Phelps, Graham, San Francisco, April 16.

Am. ship Iroquois, Thompson, New York, April 19.

Am. schr. Transit, Jorgensen, San Francisco, April 22.

Am. schr. C. S. Holmes, Johnson, Seattle, April 22.

Am. schr. W. H. Talbot, Bannochie, Newcastle, April 24.

Am. schr. W. H. Bendixon, Olsen, Newcastle, April 25.

Am. schr. Negus, Manha, San Diego, April 25.

Am. schr. Fort George, Morse, San Francisco, April 25.

Haw. bk. Mauna Ala, Smith, San Francisco, April 26.

Am. schr. Robert Lewers, Goodman, San Francisco, April 27.

Haw. bk. Himalaya, Dearborn, Newcastle, April 28.

Am. ship Aryan, Whittier, Norfolk, April 28.

Am. schr. Repeat, Olsen, Port Blakely, April 30.

Am. schr. F. S. Redfield, Birkholm, Port Gamble.

Am. schr. Ottile Fjord, Segethorst, Eureka, April 30.

LYNCHERS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 19.—The argument in the Lake City case occupied both sessions of the United States Circuit Court here today. J. P. K. Bryan opened the case for the Government. His address, which continued for four hours, was a terrible arraignment of the crime of lynching and of the prisoners at the bar. He declared that human life is cheaper in South Carolina than four-cent cotton. He accused the defendants of the Lake City lynching, and their friends, of having mutilated public records in order to protect and shield the prisoners.

George S. Legare replied for the defense. He declared that President McKinley himself had laid the foundation for the crime by appointing a negro to office at Lake City. He protested that the defendants were guiltless, and he attacked the witnesses for the prosecution most viciously. He was speaking when the hour of adjournment arrived.

IN THIRTY-THREE DAYS.

LONDON, April 15.—The Russian Minister of Railroads has announced in a special dispatch from St. Petersburg that when the Trans-Siberian railway is completed it will be possible to go around the world in 33 days, as follows:

Bremen to St. Petersburg, 11½ days;

St. Petersburg to Vladivostock, 10 days;

Vladivostock to San Francisco by steamer, 10 days; San Francisco to New York, 4½ days; New York to Bremen, 7 days.

W. S. HUGHES,

Lieutenant, United States Navy.

DIED AT SEA.

On board the S. S. Moana from Sydney for Honolulu.—On the evening of the 26th April, Robert McTouny, Ship's Surgeon died from congestion of the lungs. His body was buried next day at Apia.

DISASTERS.

The Moana, from Apia, April 28th reports the Cormorant, the German man-of-war that was sent out from China to Samoa to relieve the Falke went ashore in New Guinea. It was

WHARF AND WAVE.

George Green is master of the Moana.

The Ceylon sailed for San Francisco yesterday.

Repairs are nearing completion on the City of Columbia.

The schooner Carrie Dove sails for Puget Sound this morning in ballast.

The Mauna Ali is still awaiting a berth for her general merchandise cargo from San Francisco.

W. K. Simerson has been promoted from freight clerk of the Mauna Loa to be purser of the Kauai.

The ship Standard, from Puget Sound with general cargo, anchored in the stream yesterday afternoon.

The schooner A. M. Baxter's cargo for San Francisco consisted of 1